The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Meets Sihanouk, India & Bangladesh Delegations

President Kim Il Sung and Madame on October 31 received Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame.

Present on the occasion were Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech.

On hand were Vice-President Kim Il and his wife, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his wife.

President Kim Il Sung conversed with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

President Kim Il Sung on October 31 received the government trade delegation of Bangladesh on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by M. Matiur Rahman, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae and Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gun were on hand.

The President had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung on November 3 received the government economic delegation of the Republic of India.

The members of the delegation headed by Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction of the Republic of India, were present there.

On hand were Vice-Premier So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Chang Guk Chan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Gyu Il.

Raj Krishna Manucha, Indian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea, was also present.

President Kim Il Sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to the President on the occasion.

4,000 Seoul Boys, 1,000 Girls Demonstrate, Urge Chon Ouster

About 4,000 students at Sung Kyun Kwan University, a private university in Seoul, Nov. 6 staged an anti-"government" on-campus demonstration, distributing handbills bitterly denouncing the criminal acts of the Chon Du Hwan junta, reported the Nov. 7 issues of Japanese dailies, Mainichi, Tokyo, Sankei Shimbun quoting Reuter.

Four students are reported to have been arrested and lodgings of 5 others were searched.

The Seoul police authorities said that 5 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University were also arrested that day on charges of distributing anti-"government" handbills. Over 400 students of the university tried to prevent the police from taking the five students away from the campus, sources close to the police authorities said.

This was the fourth student protest since the massive student demonstrations last May. Over 150 students at Hanguk Theological College were the first to hold a demonstration, and distributed anti-"government" handbills on Oct. 8 charging Chon Du Hwan with attempting to end freedom and democracy, the second one occurred Oct. 17 when 1,000 students of Koryo University demanded the U.S. and Japan stop supporting the Chon "government", calling for a boycott of the "national referendum". And the third one came on Oct. 30 when 1,000 students of Yonsei University demanded Chon step down.

A November 10 AP dispatch from Seoul said over 1,000 students of Seoul's private-run Sookyung Women's University clashed on campus with riot police that day, chanting the demand for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan. Tear gas firing riot police detained ten girls, a leading Tokyo daily The Asahi Shimbun reported on November 11.

The girls demonstrated in defiance of a martial law ban on any protest action. About fifty girl students distributed handbills, calling on Chon to resign, drawing more than 1,000 students. Police immediately came in to disperse the protesting crowd, AP quoted eyewitnesses as saying.

A series of student protests came at a time when Chon Du Hwan was trying to create the impression among the public that he was winning a great deal of public support for a new "constitution" and was firmly in command.

However, leaflets distributed in several universities showed the firm determination of south Korean students never to compromise with or yield to the Chon Du Hwan junta, however harsh its suppression might be, until they held democracy in their hands.

What is important is that students came to realize that the U.S. was no friend of the south Korean people.

Kyonghui University students in their statement entitled "Let Us Punish Murderer Chon Du Hwan in the Name of the People" said:

"The U.S. government, which had styled itself as a friend allowed the use of troops under the Combined Forces Command in the Kwangju incident and virtually agreed to the murder of democratic citizens, and recently advanced a preposterous argument that the south Korean people supported Chon Du Hwan. This is deplorable, indeed.

"As the chief executive of Uncle Sam who advocates human rights diplomacy harsh criticism, takes sides with Chon Du Hwan the murderer, it is self-evident that the United States can never be a friendly nation to our Korean people and that she will face harsh criticism in the international community of nations."

A statement issued by Koryo University students said:

"The attitude, taken by the United States and Japan, of encouraging the Chon Du Hwan military fascist group, is a grave challenge to world peace and human rights and aids a plot to strangle national independence and majority rule of the people."

Students of Hanguk Theological College, in their statement headlined "Blood-Sealed Declaration" stated:

"We can no longer remain calm onlookers under the present situation in which one who had no scruple about committing barbarities unprecedented in world history against fellow countrymen, has seized power."

They stressed the need for restoration of democracy to south Korea for national reunification, saying that "we can say definitely that reunification is impossible apart from democratization." (See statements issued by students of 3 universities on page 5)

It is a big mistake if Chon thinks he can silence all the democratic forces including students with repressive means. As reported by Newsweek, Nov. 10, people of south Korea will resist violently if "progress" under Chon Du Hwan means a further retreat from democracy.

Explosion Rocks Kwangju

A mysterious explosion at a basement music bar killed one woman and seriously injured 11 others on the night of Nov. 6 in Kwangju where thousands of citizens were killed in May.

The incident occurred when about 70 customers, mostly young people, were enjoying music and drinks at the bar in downtown Kwangju not too far from the provincial government buildings.

The Chon Du Hwan had been in Kwangju City that day on his short-term inspection tour.

UN Secretary General Mulling Kim Action

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said on November 7 that he was studying a Japanese petition signed by more than one million people and demanding the release of south Korean Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung condemned to death on sedition charges, AFP reported from the United Nations headquarters in New York that day, an English-language daily here The Mainichi Daily News said.

The petition was organized in part by the Committee for the Freedom of Kim Dae Jung, a Tokyo-based group of citizens protesting human rights violations in south Korea.

Calling Kim a staunch friend of democracy, human rights, peace and justice, the petition claimed that he was sentenced to death on charges which "were baseless fabrications concocted" by the Chon junta.

A European solidarity rally for the freedom of Kim Dae Jung was held at the Maison de la Mutualite in Paris on the night of November 7, The Mainichi Shimbun, one of the leading Tokyo dailies, reported on November 8.

The rally was sponsored by the European chapter of the Liaison Council of Overseas Koreans. Speakers included Mr. Daniel Mairl, former French Minister of Labor and currently President of the International Human Rights Union, Mr. Jeans-Pierre Subenmann, National Secretary of the French Socialist Party and, Prof. Channing Liem (the University of Pittsburg), President of Hanminjyon (The Union of Koreans Overseas for Democracy and Unification).

They strongly appealed to the 300 people gathered to join the campaign for the freedom of Kim Dae Jung, a symbol of liberty. Mr. Maiel urged his Government to cancel the contract to sell two nuclear reactors to south Korea and called the contract signed with the Chon junta "a political hypocrisy."

Former Le Monde Tokyo correspondent Robert Guillain contributed an article to the rally, under the title, "Man of Freedom." He said, "Mr. Kim Dae Jung is far from a Communist or Socialist. He is a democrat and a man of freedom, enthusiastic for making Korea a country of democracy and liberty." His article received ovations from the audience.

The European rally received messages of solidarity from Japanese figures: Socialist Party Chairman Asukata, Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions) Chairman Makieda, Dietmen Utsunomiya and Den.

Why Carter Defeat?

Ronald Reagan's election as the 40th President of the United States, its mass media observed, reflected "a shift to the right." The mass media in other parts of the world made a similar observation. Mr. Reagan took 489 electoral votes against 49 for Mr. Carter. The world's response to his victory was calm, Newspapers in Western allies mocked, "Carter was lost in the election, not Reagan won." It seems that with all his landslidevictory Mr. Reagan is not enthusiastically received by Western allies.

Not Time for 'Strong America'

Carter, now underdog, commented that it would be almost impossible for the winner to build "a strong America" in face of the ruthless current of history. Mr. Carter, when winner four years ago, observed that the era had gone when the U.S. could lord it over the world. Mr. Kissinger, a favorite for a powerful cabinet post, and leaders of U.S. allies, including Japan, made identical remarks. Their view mirrors a hard fact of the relentless flow of history. Nobody is in a position to stand in its way. Mr. Reagan agitated the voters by making believe that his stunt would be able to make the comeback of "a strong America."

The peoples of the world desire peace and national independence as the American people do. The present era is an epoch of independence, never a period for a particular country to dominate the world. This must be clear to the American population. It is quite natural that the voters demand a new leader and government when their government follows an anti-popular policy and ignores their views. Election returns in the U.S. since the Second World War reflected such popular demand for the change of government. Those who make new but illusory policy commitments different from the opponents won the races. It should not be understood that the American people preferred a bellicose policy and policy of controlling a foreign people. Look at these instances: the demise of the abnormal McCarthyism, the victory of Gen. Eisenhower who promise the termination of the Korean War and the victory of Nixon when he committed himself to the American withdrawal from Vietnam. Carter's victory was due to his commitments which stressed fresh approach to the things in compliance with the flow of history. Mr. Carter entered the White House as champion of liberalism.

Yet, this Carter suffered a devastating defeat after the incumbent Republican Hoover was defeated by Democratic candidate F. Roosevelt. To crown all, a grand Democratic alliance collapsed as the Republicans won control of the Senate and many seats in the Congress and a number of state governorships. What is the factor behind such debacle?

Domestic Failures

The reason is Mr. Carter's failure to honor his campaign promises. Less than one year in office, he was criticized as "a President without constancy," "an unrealistic policy maker" and "a President without capability to implement his policy." His popularity plummeted. The most outstanding issues facing the U.S. were inflation and unemployment when Mr. Carter won the election four years ago. He himself declared inflation the enemy number one of the U.S. and promised to restrain inflation and reduce unemployment to 4 percent by the end of his term. Now, however, the jobless rate stands at 7 percent, with the jobless people numbering 8 million, and the rate of inflation has widened to 13 percent from the yearly 7 percent four years ago. The popularity rating of 71 percent at the time of his inauguration dropped to 46 percent in one year and fell further to something between 30 percent and 20 percent. Even his promise to the trade unions was broken. Endorsement from 113 industrial unions with a total membership of 17 million was an important contributing factor in the victory of Mr. Carter. Workers went on a strike in demand for wage hikes a half year after his swearing-in. In October, 1977, Meany, a powerful trade union leader, accused the Carter Administration of doing nothing to remedy the situation, reminding it that the real rate of unemployment reached 9.8 percent. He had committed himself to a

(Continued on page 8)

Rodong Simnun Calls New Reunification Proposal "Patriotic"

President Kim Il Sung, in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, advanced a new reunification proposal – bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state. In this connection Rodong Sinmun(organ of the C.C of the WPK) on Nov. 5 runs an editorial headlined "Great Chapter of Reunification, Embodying Lofty Patriotism." Follows a gist of the editorial:

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee, President Kim Il Sung teaches as follows:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

He proposed that the confederal state be called Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of the historic background of our country and the aspirations of the nation and the DCRK be a neutral state which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc.

He formulated the policy of the confederal state on adhering to independence in all its state activities, effecting democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society, bringing about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south, realizing north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education, reopening the suspended traffic and communications between north and south, seeing to the stability of livelihood for the entire people, organizing a combined national army to discharge the duty of defending the country, defending and protecting the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans, coordinating the external activities of the two regional governments in a unified way and pursuing a peaceful foreign policy.

The proposal of bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are is a patriotic program of reunification which can be laid down only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The policy of realising the reunification of the country through the establishment of a confederal state, fully reflects the fundamental stand of our Party which subordinates everything to the realisation of the complete independence of the nation, considering independence to be the life of the nation.

His proposal of forming a confederal state leaving intact the ideas and social systems existing in the north and south is a practical, reasonable, fair and aboveboard program of reunification proceeding from the specific conditions of our country.

It is an urgent demand of the reality of our country to find a way out for the north and the south to achieve national unity in the framework of a unified state irrespective of the differences in ideas and system.

People with differing ideas can live together in one country and differing social systems can coexist in a unified state.

The proposal of establishing a confederal state of the north and the south is fully justifiable in view of international circumstances surrounding our country, the editorial says, and goes on.

Today the United States makes "two Koreas" policy the basis of its Korean strategy and tries to keep our country divided for ever to fish in troubled waters. Competition between big powers for their spheres of influence is growing daily.

If we fail to realise national reunification at the earliest possible date, leaving the division to continue, our nation will remain bisected for ever and it will be difficult even to defend national independence and sovereignty owing to this external factor.

In his historic report President Kim Il Sung put forward the policy to be enforced by a confederal state.

The ten-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a Juche-based and unique political program.

The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which opposes all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces and exercises sovereignty in its internal and external activities.

The confederal state will prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases in our territory and ban the production, introduction and use of nuclear weapons and thus make the Korean Peninsula a peace zone and nuclear-free zone.

As a unified state representing the whole nation in foreign relations, the DCRK will develop friendly relations with all countries of the world on the principles of independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The confederal state will refrain from encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy, continue to ensure the concessions of foreign capital invested in South Korea.

The confederal state will remove military confrontation between north and south, organize a combined national army and observe the principle of self-reliance in defending the nation against invasion from outside.

With the presentation of the ten-point policy our people came to look forward to the bright morrow of the fatherland and the nation and confidently carve out the future of the father and with a clear prospect.

In light of its structural form, the character of the state and its policy, the DCRK is the most feasible, reasonable and fair and aboveboard form of state corresponding to the present reality of our country, the requirement of the situation and the desire of the nation and aspirations of the world people.

In order to promote the cause of national reunification, it is imperative to eliminate the military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea, the editorial points out, and continues:

All the fascist laws and apparatuses of tyrannical rule binding people hand and foot in south Korea must be abolished, the democrats and patriotic people who have been unwarrantably arrested and imprisoned be released, all the political parties and social organizations be legalized and their free political activities be guaranteed.

The "yusin system" should be totally abolished and the military fascist regime replaced by a democratic government.

It is the most important condition of the peaceful solution of the reunification question to ease the tensions and remove the danger of a war from Korea.

This question can be solved only by replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. The United States should accept our just proposal to hold a Korea-U.S. dialogue and conclude a peace agreement.

All the Koreans who love the country and the nation should more resolutely fight against the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique, to freeze the national split and create "two Koreas".

In order to establish a confederal state all the patriotic compatriots who love the country must unite beneath the banner of national united front. All the patriotic people at home and abroad who oppose division and aspire after reunification should rise up as one for the realization of the cause of national reunification, rallying close under the banner of great national united front.

We express the conviction that the world people will continue to extend active support to our cause of national reunification. **(KCNA)**

Juche Seminar Held In Japan

Japan's 13th national Juche seminar was held on November 2 in the Shakai Fukushi Hall in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, sponsored by the Liaison Council for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was attended by 572 representatives from 89 Juche idea study groups in 42 prefectures.

Takeda Yoshihiro, secretary-general of the Liaison Council made an opening address.

Speeches were made by Tsuyuki Kiichiro, chairman of the Kanagawa Council of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Union of Japan), Ri Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Miyagawa Takeo, director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea made address.

The seminar received messages from Nakasu Katsuji, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and telegrams from the Korean Social Scientists Association, the Liaison Council of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo teachers association in Kanagawa, Hasegawa Shozo and Iwatari Sugio, Member of the House of Representatives.

A keynote report was delivered by Higashitani Toshio, chairman of the Juche Idea Study Society of Japan. He observed it was a trend of the present age for peoples of the world to study the Juche idea and follow the path of independence.

Motohashi Atsushi, professor at Yokohama National University, made a lecture, "Visiting the Country of Juche Once Again" and Yamada Terumi, professor at Kansai Gakuin University, "Attending at the Asian Regional Juche Seminar Held in New Delhi".

In the afternoon, the three workshops went into session.

In the workshop of theory, representatives from Hyogo Prefecture and the group for independence made reports entitled "Let's Strengthen the Unity of the Anti-Imperialists Forces" and "On Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea and the Party Activity". The workshop of reunification heard representatives from Nagano, Kanagawa, Tokyo and Hyogo Prefectures speak on "On the Juche Idea Study Activity, the Solidarity Movement Supporting the Korean Reunification and Reunification-Supporting Movement in Kanagawa Prefecture", "On the Reunification-Supporting Movement in Tokyo" and "On the Reunification-Supporting Movement in Other Regions".

In the workshop of practice, the subjects included "the Juche-Motivated Policy of Nursing Children and Duty of Women", "Juche Idea, Family and Education Practice of Juche Idea Study Group in Chiba Prefecture" and "Labor Accidents, Occupational Disease and Juche Idea".

A general meeting summed up reports and discussions in the workshops.

The seminar adopted with unanimous approval an appeal for strengthening the Juche idea study group in Japan, by studying the programmatic report of the 6th WPK Congress delivered by President Kim Il Sung.

South Korean Soldier Defects To DPRK

Kim Hong Rim (21), a private of the tenth company, third battalion, 88th brigade under the East Sea command of the south Korean navy defected to the northern half of the Republic on October 8, KCNA reported.

His native place is in Ryoju county, Kyonggi Province. On April 10, in 1979 he was enlisted in the army.

This was this year's second defection. His interview was given on Oct. 27 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

He explained the reasons why he decided to defect. He said:

The conditions of the "ROK army" soldiers became worse after Pak Jung Hi was killed and Chon Du Hwan seized the military.

The "ROK army" soldiers are greatly discontent with Chon Du Hwan's mobilization of paratroopers in the mass slaughter of fellow countrymen in Kwangju, calling it "a disgrace of the army".

The people also bear deep grudge against Chon Du Hwan.

The people seem to be calm outwardly. But they are not dead. They are biding their time, watching how Chon Du Hwan deports himself.

Those who had considered the United States to be a "helper" said the United States has brought evils, not "bliss", stressing that not a drop of water should be given to the Yankees.

Even religious men who had worshipped the United States in the past are expressing discontent and praying for punishment of heaven to the United States, saying that the Kwangju incident took place because the United States encouraged such a hound as Chon Du Hwan.

I could no longer endure to see such a dirty rascal as Chon Du Hwan, a target of hatred and curse of the whole nation, behaving himself to administer the "government".

Moreover, physical torment in the "ROK army" became more and more unbearable.

Thus, I chose the road to the north, realizing that the road to the north where there is General Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our nation, is the only road for my rebirth and for the brothers and sisters who are now living in distress and the road to lead a worthy life as a man born in the world.

Explaining how he came over to the north, Kim Hong Rim said:

On the night of October 7 when I was on guard duty, I left a trench carrying an M-16 automatic rifle and 105 bullets and succeeded in coming over to the northern half of the Republic on October 8.

Giving the impressions he got after his coming over to the north, he said:

Twenty days have passed since I came over to the northern half of the Republic. This period is unforgettable days in my life.

I was deeply moved to see on the TV screen the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebrations held in the presence of General Kim Il Sung.

Each passage of the report delivered by the great leader at the Party Congress gave me profound meaning.

Noting that some time ago he visited Mangyongdae, he said:

I was deeply moved when I realized that as the general works for the people and the people trust and follow him, the north has turned into a powerful socialist country as it is today.

No people in the world are happier than the fellow countrymen in the northern half of the Republic. This is attributable entirely to the correct administration of General Kim Il Sung, I think.

To enable the people in the south to lead a happy life as the fellow countrymen in the north, national reunification must be achieved at an early date.

He stressed:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to ardently appeal to the fellow countrymen in the south to turn out courageously to a sacred road of struggle against the Yankees and the Chon Du Hwan gang and for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

I also would like to ardently call upon the colleagues of my unit who had shared bitters and sorrows with me and the "ROK army" soldiers to take a road of patriotism against the Yankees and the Chon Du Hwan gang, not tricked by the anti-communist propaganda of the Chon Du Hwan clique or levelling guns at their compatriots, but standing on the side of the people.

Three Japanese Report On WPK Congress

A report meeting on the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (Oct. 10–14) was held on November 5 at the Shigaku Hall in Ichigaya, Tokyo, at the initiative of Tokyo University of Art and Design President Suzuki Jiro, Tokyo University professor Furushima Kazuo and critic Kajitani Yoshihisa.

Present were more than 160 people, including Dietmen, politicians, university professors, scholars, men of culture and figures from several organizations.

Three speakers reported: Akune Noboru, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Councillors, who led the JSP delegation to the DPRK; Nosaka Koken, Chief Secretary of the Special Measures Committee on the Korean Problem, who was vice-head of the JSP delegation; and Ikari Akira, vice-chief of the Foreign News Division of the Asahi Shimbun.

The first reporter Mr. Akune said: Its per hectare rice output of 7.2 tons ranks the DPRK as the most developed in the world in agriculture.

All the hillsides he passed through on his way to Kaesong City were well cultivated and terraces extended there, he said. The country develops its agriculture with methods suited to its mountainous terrain, he stressed.

Recalling the ten major goals of socialist economic construction advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Party Congress, including the coal production of 120 million tons, he said: These targets show the independent policy of the DPRK which intends to be self-sufficient in energy supply in the context of complicated international political and economic situations.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, the reporter said, is a man rich with creative power and a strong physique. The Dietman described him as a champion of the Juche idea.

He is undoubtedly respected by the people for his impressive leadership and virtues, he said. Mr. Akune, once a miner, told of an episode: Secretary Kim Jong Il visited a colliery and went into a pit to talk with miners.

Mr. Nosaka Koken remarked that there was no doubt that ten years later the DPRK would rank among the most developed countries of the world.

There women wear high-heeled shoes and panty stockings, and they look beautiful, he said and added: Their womanliness is very attractive.

Seeing the one-million Pyongyangites' parade, he immediately learned the past ten-year history of the DPRK, he said.

The last reporter was Mr. Ikari Akira. He was a correspondent in Seoul for four years and returned to Japan 1973 when the Kim Dae Jung incident occurred. This was his first visit to the DPRK.

Because U.S. troops are present in south Korea and because Japan is behind the U.S., there mounts tension on the Korean Peninsula, Mr. Ikari reported, and went on: This realization came when I visited Panmunjom and saw the southern side across the Military Demarcation Line where U.S. M.P.s who had been friendly to me before, stared at me with stern looks. He continued: The friend of yesterday is the enemy of today. This is the reality of the division of Korea.

Though the Japanese authorities allege the "threat to Japan" of the DPRK, the reality is completely different, he said. He quoted a DPRK army official as saying: "The number of Japanese army men is said to be 260,000, but these army men are all trained as commanders. So, if a war starts, this number can be doubled or tripled. This far outnumbers us by a large margin".

In Pyongyang, he saw a film showing the Kwangju uprising in May this year which was broadcast on T.V. several times, the reporter said. The film made him realize that the real situation of south Korea was better known to the people in northern half than those in south Korea, he stated.

The south Korean people, he recalled, got domesticated to the dark society where they are not allowed to know the truth by the authorities. The south Korean authorities are making the people believe that all the people live like them, knowing nothing about the truth and that their life style can't be changed, the reporter said.

If the execution of Kim Dae Jung resulted partly from the domestication of the people, this would make them unable to bring real democracy to this society and achieve territorial integrity, he stressed.

It was the first time for Mr. Ikari to meet President Kim Il Sung, but when he had a two-hour talk with the President he felt as if he knew the DPRK leader from long time ago. He said: President Kim Il Sung has something which attracts people's mind, and the ability to make a person, whom he talks to, comfortable and a friend of his.

Mr. Ikari denied the rumor that President Kim Il Sung would hand over his post of General Secretary to his son Mr. Kim Jong Il, saying that President Kim Il Sung looked very healthy and he would likely continue his work for the time being.

The reporter told some episodes which he heard about the President's leadership and care to the people.

One was about Pyongyang Maternity Hospital which stands in Pyongyang now: Before the start of its construction, architects planned to build apartments in its front. The President, hearing the plan, however reasoned that woods would be better than apartments, because the Asian men were very shy, if there were many people in front of the hospital, husbands could not visit their wives in the hospital very often, and if there were woods patients and visitors could take a walk and talk to each other there. Then woods came into being in front of the hospital.

Another one was on the Juvenile Corps Camp in Wonsan. When he inspected the camping home, he sat on a wooden bed. The bed was rickety. Sitting on a rickety beds the President said that the bed should be removed to be replaced with a strongly-built one. If children, masters of the future, slept on these rickety beds, they would think that beds were rickety ones, and they would also possibly make rickety beds in the future, he said.

Gifts to President Kim Il Sung sent by leaders of various countries, organizations, business communities and so on, including bottles of whisky, watches and nice furniture, were exhibited in the International Exhibition Hall, Mr. Ikari said. The President, he continued, never treats these gifts as his own property and moreover, he exhibits them to show the people products from different countries in the world.

Self-supply of food is a key to the independent stand of the DPRK which is surrounded by a few big countries, Mr. Ikari said.

According to him, the people's living standard is developed in a balanced way, because looks of people and houses are similar in urban and rural areas.

The southern side of Panmunjom: MPs are staring at the northern side, aiming a gun.

The DPRK's per hectar rice output is 7.2 tons, the highest figure in the world. The country develops its agriculture with methods suited to its mountainous terrain. Photo shows terraced fields extending from the foot to the top of hills.

Juche Idea Study Commitees, Solidarity Bodies Formed

Four groups for study of the Juche idea were inaugurated in various places of the world:

Sept. 19	The Group for the Study of Kimilsungism of Northern Karachi Students, Pakistan
Oct. 1	The Mari District Group for the Study of Kimilsungism in Rawalpindi, Pakistan
Oct. 7	The Italian Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea
Oct. 10	The Amadora Group for the Study of Kimilsungism, Portugal

Three new solidarity committee were formed:

Sept. 14	The Yamanashi Prefectural Women's Association for Solidarity with the Korean Women in Kofu City, Japan
Sept. 27	The Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea in Sweden
Sept. 30	The Yao Citizens Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity in Osaka Prefecture, Japan
Oct. 9	The League of Katsushika Ward, Tokyo, Assemblymen for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, Japan

Seoul Asks Tokyo for One Mil.-ton Rice

The rice output shows a 30 per cent decrease this year in south Korea below the average yield.

Such sharp drop is attributable to frost damages caused by abnormal weather, plus serious damages by noxious insects and plant diseases.

In particular, this year's rice yield in some areas of the Honam Plain dropped as much as 50 per cent below the average yield.

The south Korean authorities, in face of the serious food crisis, will have to import 1.7 million-tons of rice, beside minor cereals, next year.

According to the Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun", the Seoul authorities requested recently Japan to sell 1,000,000 tons of rice and had already signed a contract with Australia for the import of 10,000 tons of rice and asked it to supply more rice to fill the grain deficiency.

Some 158,000 tons of rice had been imported from Japan to south Korea entering this year.

Seoul also entreated Washington to urgently supply rice.

Due to this, more and more college and university graduates are joining the army of the unemployed.

This year the rate of employment of university graduates dropped by 15 per cent for Seoul University and by 17 per cent for Yonsei University.

The situation is not better in local areas. More than 65 per cent of the graduates of Pusan Technical Special College failed to find work. The rate of employment of graduates of Tongu and Pusan Universities is also low as never before.

Jobless people are wandering about streets in the hope of getting odd jobs to keep themselves from hand to mouth.

More than 5,000 jobless people are hanging around the railway stations, East Gate Market and South Gate Market in Seoul every day with wooden carriers on their backs.

As long as the south Korean military regime remains in power, economic catastrophe will continue and the misfortunes and sufferings of the people increase in south Korea.

occupy 35 per cent of the gross national product of south Korea and about 50 plutocrats hold more than 60 per cent of the south Korean industrial capital.

The south Korean landlords, under the patronage of the Seoul authorities, keep the peasants representing 70 per cent of the farm households in bondage to tenantship and hire many work hands and servants and they fatten by brutally siphoning their blood.

Now, the south Korean people's life is made more miserable day by day by the Chon Du Hwan junta and exploiters tied up with them.

Millions of the unemployed and semi-employed and 5.19 million absolute paupers are left without a grain of food.

Some 21.8 per cent of the population go without meals one day out of three days and 37 per cent skip one meal out of two.

An annual average of 300,000 people die for the lack of medical assistance.

No less tragic is the life of the rural population.

More than one million farm households run out of food every year and hundreds of thousands of peasants leave the villages to find a means of livelihood.

The peasants' debts increased 7 times in 1978 as against 1965.

South Korean A-frame carriers waiting for something to carry.

Increasing Unemployment

The operation rate of the manufacturing enterprises in south Korea including the minor enterprises dropped 12.2 per cent in July below the same period of last year.

By the end of May, over 780 minor enterprises suspended operations, above 200 were closed down and 3,600 or more curtailed operation.

In June, 690 more minor enterprises suspended operation and 25.6 per cent of the rest curtailed it.

Twenty-five factories engaged in auto accessories processing give up or suspended operation. Among the minor textile mills, 94 closed their doors and mills twice as many as last year curtailed operation.

This is a result that the Seoul authorities raised the prices of raw materials and denied the minor enterprises opportunities of getting bank loans under the cloak of the "tight-money policy," while squeezing them more harshly.

The serious financial difficulties of the minor enterprises hurl masses of south Korean workers into the army of the unemployed.

Employment is getting more and more difficult in south Korea due to the persistent economic depression and the successive closure of enterprises.

How difficult it is to get a job can be seen clearly in the keen competition for employment.

When the Honam Oil Refinery published an advertisement for 60 employees some time ago, applicants numbered 4,600 instantly. The competitive rate was 75:1. Such thing is quite common in south Korea.

Some 6,650 trainees of the "vocational training centers" in Masan and Changwon area finished the courses in February and March only to join the army of jobless people.

According to a survey conducted by an economic organization of south Korea, the scale of employment at enterprises is expected to dwindle this year by 28.1 per cent compared with last year.

A decrease of 31 per cent is expected in the manufacturing industry and 39.1 per cent in trading enterprises.

Widened Gap between Rich, Poor

In south Korea, the working people who hold the overwhelming majority of the population are falling into ever greater misery while a handful of reactionary bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists are rolling in luxuries with fabulous fortunes.

The annual income of the boss of the Hyondae group, the largest comprador clique in south Korea, jumped to somewhere above 7,858 million won from 3,600 million won in one year. This means that he earns by every day a stupendous sum of money equal to the daily wages of more than 21,000 workers.

The members of the comprador clan in south Korea fatten into big financial plutocrats by annexing other enterprises.

The bank loans obtained by the Hyondae business group at low interest go far above the 700,000 million won mark and the aid granted to it in foreign currency exceeds 100 million dollars. With this, it has annexed twelve enterprises to it last year and this year.

By the same method, the Taegu business grabbed seven enterprises and the Hyosong and Sangryong business groups annexed six enterprises respectively to them.

A tiny handful of comprador groups countable on ten fingers

Economic Chiefs of 4 Newspapers:

Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the No. 1,017 issue of The People's Korea)

Pae

The miners involved in the Sabuk Mine Incident didn't expect the labour-management dispute to develop into a bloody incident. As the incident developed, its effect was felt in unexpected quarters. Such an incident is very likely to occur in enterprises where the question of labour's right is on the order of the day. Therefore, it would be better to present all the outstanding questions in an integrated way, not severally, in order to set forth a guideline for them.

Speaking of wage questions, it should be discussed why wages are low and why employers, though being able to pay higher wages, don't do so. No person is qualified for his position if he cannot operate his enterprise in such a way as to ensure basic wages for his employees. The worse situation could be avoided if management have heart-to-heart talks with workers about unsettled questions.

Moderator

As a matter of fact, this seems to be a very difficult problem. It is desirable that management tell workers about whether their enterprise is able to pay basic wages or not. However, enterprises are in financial straits and there are a lot of questions which remain to be settled. Therefore, there is no way for the government to satisfy both employers and employees in labour-management disputes. In my opinion, it would be better to settle labour questions gradually.

Li

The government which places restrictions on the three rights of labour is to blame for many of the labour problems.

You know the sit-in struggle which occurred at Peace Market before, don't you. The workers there were in the depths of misery.

They asked their owner to increase their monthly wages from 40,000 won to 60,000 won, which is not enough for them even to maintain a minimum living standard. It is difficult for us to understand how they lived on monthly wages of 40,000 won or so which are not sufficient to cover their board and lodging expenses. This shows that there are serious mistakes in the past wage policy. Priority should be given to the formulation of a minimum wage system.

I am of the following opinion regarding to what degree wages should be increased under the present economic conditions. Some 80 per cent of the population are exempted from income tax. It is not too much to say that people who do not pay tax are needy people. So the question is how compensation should be made for the reduction of real wages due to price increase. Government policy followed here is based on the thinking that workers' minimum wages should be linked with productivity. The government should follow a powerful wage policy. Furthermore, enterprises should also make all-out efforts to ensure a minimum wages for workers.

Nevertheless, our employers are always interested only in making profits for themselves in a depression or in a prosperity period. The employers are deaf to workers' earnest demand for higher wages when business is good, and when business slumps, they flatly refused their demand, saying that their business is not profitable. As a result, workers lose interest in working for help of their enterprises—they don't want to make efforts to help their enterprises out of a slump when business is depressed. These problems, attributable to ill-advised policy on settling labour-management disputes should be sloved by employers themselves.

Son

Economists agree to your opinion. Trade unions have been deprived of their right of organization since the "National Security Law" was enacted in 1971, with a labour movement condemned as "procommunism." A labour movement necessarily turns to violence in a certain stage in the course of the development of capitalist society. The workers exploded their pent-up rage against employers in the Sabuk Mine, as their movement had been suppressed severely.

Son

The president of a company said this to me before a series of bloody labour-management disputes occurred. He attached importance to self-defense, not to the importance of heart-to-heart talks with workers, in settling trouble between workers and management. He paid deep attention to how to use machines. Then, I asked him if he had a plan to "streamline" his company. He said that some 500 workers would be dismissed.

Pae

Five-day work and shift work systems are adopted by some companies which have difficulties in recruiting workers. This is an easy method that is resorted to in lowering the rate of operation without reducing the number of employees.

However, it is hard for employers to have many employees in a slump. Employees are put to more serious difficulties of living. In my opinion, it is most desirable that the political situation will be stabilized so that adequate unemployment measures may be taken.

Moderator

Active discussions were held on the unemployment question. The government unofficially informs only cabinet ministers concerned of unemployment statistics, which are not made public before the people. According to surveys by economic organizations and trade associations concerned, about 75 per cent of the small-and-medium enterprises are operating normally. The number of enterprises that are suspending operation or have closed down business, is reported to be per cent higher this year than last year.

Generally speaking, the south Korean economy is at the bottom of slump. Our future business holds out only a gloomy prospect, as you said.

The workers of the Tongwon Coal Mine, Sabuk city, occupied the mine office and surrounding area on April 21. The miners corraled the wife of the president of trade unions.

(Concludes)

Seoul Students View Chon as US-Supported Remnants of Colonial Rule

South Korean students are now staging militant anti-"government" demonstrations chanting anti-American slogans on their campuses. They came to know that the root cause of their misfortunes lies in the military presence of the United States in south Korea.

Introduced here are statements issued by students of Koryo University (Oct. 17), Hanguk Theological College (Oct. 8), and Kyonghui University (Sep. 9).

Let Us Hold High Torch of Anti-Fascism, Democracy

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist group is a pack of despicable yusin bastards.

Among them, Chon Du Hwan is the chief mastermind of the Kwangju massacre and hangman of democracy, responsible for the murder of numerous good people. The Chonites who drove bayonets through the breasts of brethren are traitors never to be pardoned. The act by the United States and Japan of encouraging the Chon military fascist group constitutes a grave challenge to world peace and human rights as it is an act of complicity in the plot to strangle national independence and majority rule.

Heavy economic dependence encourages political dependence. The Korean economy dependent on foreign loans is on a roller coaster to catastrophe. With the expansion of comprador economy is coming the impoverishment of the masses; and fascistization amounts to more draconic political oppression and increased dependence on outside forces. Considering the tragic politico-economic conditions where the independence and survival of the nation are being threatened, the only option available is to end fascism and establish democratic order.

Incompatible are the interests of the overwhelming majority of the masses and those of the Chon Du Hwan junta. Now the struggle is at its final stage, with a showdown between a handful of a fascists and the democratic majority. The victory of the people is a historic inevitability. A countdown for the decisive hour has begun when we students should dedicate the blood of youth to the struggle for the survival of the nation. We have intensified our democratic resistance to fascism in order to eliminate the Chon Du Hwan group of murderers.

Let's share the sufferings of the people !

Let's beat back oppression and win national independence !

Let's break silence and put justice into force !

Let's put an end to terrorism, abolish the exploiting system and hew out a great age of people and national independence !

Resolution

1. Chon Du Hwan, responsible for the Kwangju massacre, step down immediately and unconditionally !
2. The military fascist regime, abandon right now the deceitful national referendum farce !
3. The United States and Japan, immediately discontinue both supporting the fascist military regime !
4. Stop the barbarous trial of democratic figures and set free all the political prisoners !
5. All the democratic force, unite and rise up in anti-fascist struggle !

Emergency Student Meeting of Koryo University
Oct. 17, 1980

Blood-Sealed Declaration

We can no longer remain calm onlookers at the seizure of power by barbarities unprecedented in world history against fellow countrymen.

The Pak regime spread illusion about itself among the hungry masses with the promise to protect freedom and give bread. What they received, however, were threats to their own existence, with even their lawful struggle suppressed.

This reality made all the stronger the citizens' longing for democracy and firmed up their resolve not to live with the suffocating rule of power politics in a changed form.

But the military junta unheeding this earnest demand of the citizens, staged a new coup to grab political power and now is in the process of a full-scale anti-democratic campaign.

National security is a rationale offered for placing the citizens under constant watch and ordering to remain silent about discontents. Even their murder is justified under the pretext of security.

In short, the remnants of yusin, citing security considerations of the Pak brand, are murdering at random those advocates of democracy, while scheming to enslave the people again.

The present regime has received international condemnations for its brutalities against the Kwangju people and the arrest of democratic figures. With its disregard for diplomatic setbacks has gone our international prestige. International isolation and domestic chaos worsened the economic ills and the people found it more difficult to make ends meet. It has become obvious without democracy there could no fundamental solution of the economic and political troubles. We can also say definitely that reunification is impossible apart from democratization.

We know that the present regime has already betrayed its true colors as a dyed-in-the-wool anti-democratic, anti-popular force and lacks any will and capacity to achieve reunification and build a welfare society.

Fellow students, resolutely come out !

We will certainly win

All the Students of Hanguk Theological College
October 8, 1980

Let's Punish Murderer Chon Du Hwan in Name of People

The aspirations of all the people for reunification—through the complete liquidation of old colonial legacies and remnants of the yusin system and through the ensuing establishment of democracy were reduced to naught in the Dec. 12 military coup engineered by Chon Du Hwan the murderer, in his May 17 extension of martial law and in his unwarranted presidential inauguration.

As the dictatorial regime of the Liberal Party, virtual successor to the colonial rule by Japan led to the April 19 Student Revolution, the Pak regime the policy of which was the retaining of the LP dictatorship and the obliteration of the spirit of April 19, suppressed the people but collapsed as a result of self-contradictions in the form of the Oct. 26 incident.

Despite the urgent popular aspirations for reforms, Chon Du Hwan the murderer seized power by diverting frontline troops to Seoul illegally and now planning to perpetuate himself in dictatorship. The government-led constitutional revision, the introduction of a bicameral system and the formation of new political parties are moves in this direction.

The government-initiated Constitutional revision far from a fundamental amendment is only in the personal interests of Chon Du Hwan.

The present national crisis resulted from manoeuvres of one person and his group to the indignation of all the people. In response, a number of campus and labour-management disputes took place. Nevertheless, Chon Du Hwan the murderer, carried a propaganda campaign to impute all his responsibility to the workers and students who called for the rights to existence. He ordered closed universities at gun point and arrested a great number of conscientious figures, workers, farmers students and citizens.

Such wild behavior of his eventually evoked the resentment of the Kwangju citizens, which was attacked by paratroopers, his private soldiers. The martial-law troops moved into the city to commit indiscriminate massacre of its citizens.

The U.S. government, which had styled itself as a friend, allowed the use of troops under the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in the Kwangju incident and virtually connived at the murder of democratic citizens. It has recently made a preposterous allegation that the Korean people supported Chon Du Hwan. This is deplorable, indeed. As the chief executive of the U.S. who stands for human rights diplomacy and moral politics has taken sides with Chon Du Hwan the murderer, it is self-evident that the United States can never be an ally of our Korean people and that she will face harsh criticisms in the international community of nations.

The punishment of Chon Du Hwan the murderer and his group is urgent for the prosperity of our nation and an inevitable event of history. It is high time we clear away at an early date the left-overs of the Japanese imperialist rule as it was the biggest humiliation to our Korean people with a history and traditions of 5,000 years. It is high time that we achieve reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, establish democracy in this land and realize social justice. The only way is clear to punish murderer Chon Du Hwan and his group in the name of the nation.

Resolution

We appeal to the entire Kyonghui people and all the compatriots to rise up.

1. Let us punish Chon Du Hwan the murderer and his ilk in the name of the nation.
1. Government authorities, immediately repeal martial law, abandon the government-led Constitutional revision and form a Constitution-revision council composed of democratic citizens.
1. Release Kim Dae Jung and all other democrats, reinstate the penalized students and reinstate the dismissed workers.
1. United States, stop supporting Chon Du Hwan the murderer and strive for the democratization of south Korea.

The Democratic Students Union of Kyonghui University
September 9, 1980

Newsweek on Chon Du Hwan

The articles were carried on the south Korean strongman's suppressive policy each in the November 10 and October 20 issues of Newsweek, an American weekly magazine.

Following are their gists:

Chun's critics charge that he has more than that in mind. The President apparently is convinced that Park was too tolerant of political opposition—a surprise, no doubt, to those who suffered under Park's authoritarian rule—and critics fear Chun is determined to make things much tougher for dissidents. He has already dissolved all political parties, orchestrated the arrest, trial and conviction of Kim Dae Jung, the nation's leading opposition figure, and demanded harsh treatment for the activities associated with last May's bloody uprising in Kwangju.

The vindictive quality of the Kim case frightens anti-government forces. Last week, for instance, an appeals court refused to allow Kim or 23 co-defendants the right to call witnesses in their own behalf. When defendants complained, the military judges simply declared the case closed—except for the verdict. The court is almost certain to uphold Kim's death sentence, and analysts say Chun may allow him to be executed. Presidential aides have recently urged local journalists to print more stories excoriating Kim. Said one dissident: "The government is trying to make the case that the people are demanding his execution."

Indeed, Chun has made the price of dissent very high. His "purification" drive intentionally blurs the distinction between those purged for corruption and those banished for their beliefs. On university campuses, police plainclothesmen and military security officers stand ready to stop any protests. As a result, the country's most committed activists have gone into hiding. "The only real opposition is underground now," said a member of the disbanded New Democratic Party.

Chun has dropped direct elections for President—a provision of Park's 1963 constitution—because, as Chun sees it, they led to "overheated controversy between the government and opposition camps." Another convenient device is the Legislative Council for National Security, which will establish procedures for barring troublemakers from running for office. Park had a similar system, but Chun's people feel standards were too lax. "He will screen politicians much more stringently," said a member of the new council. So far, Washington's objections have been mild indeed—a discouraging sign for dissidents. "We cannot understand U.S. policy," said one human-rights activist, who says the first rumblings of anti-Americanism are being heard in the ranks of Chun's critics. Dissidents argue that a continuation of Chun's hard-line policies and more silence from Washington could lead to a backlash of sizable proportions. Eventually, they say, the people of South Korea will resist violently if "progress" under Chun Doo Hwan means a further retreat from democracy. **(Newsweek, Nov. 10)**

In his swift rise to power, Chun Doo Hwan remained a political enigma—an obscure general who somehow muscled his way to become South Korea's all-powerful President.

Chun's critics say he is trying to quash all opposition in order to install a dictatorship. In fact, his housecleaning campaign has been more purge than purification. He has removed 8,000 government and corporate officials, several hundred members of Korea's Central Intelligence Agency and 1,000 trade unionists. And he has sentenced his only viable political opponent, Kim Dae Jung, to death, although aides say he will eventually commute the death sentence.

Later this month Chun will hold a national referendum on a new constitution to replace the one created by Park Chung Hee in 1972. On paper, it is more liberal than Park's: it guarantees habeas corpus, prohibits a President from dissolving the National Assembly and limits the President's term to seven years. "It sounds much better than the old one," said a Korean intellectual, "but we will have to see when it comes to the actual implementation." If, as is likely, the constitution is approved, elections will be held next year for the assembly and the Presidency. Chun's victory is not in doubt; the only question is whether he will be content with a seven-year term. **(Newsweek, Oct. 20)**

Korean Composer Here Banned From Recording Song "Kwangju City"

A Korean singer-songwriter born and residing in Japan was unable to include a song entitled "Kwangju City," in his first LP music record, because a Japanese music screening committee objected to its inclusion, calling it too "vivid" and "slanderous." It is a song about Kwangju City, south Korean city where a large-scale anti-government democratization struggle was staged by citizens, students, workers, etc. in May, this year and many of them were brutally killed by paratroopers.

Paek Ryong, 27, a rock singer from Saga Prefecture, wonders why he can not include in the record a song about the tragedy which occurred in his homeland. He said, "If I allow the recording of this song to be suspended indefinitely, it would be meaningless for me to sing about the heart and soul of the Korean people."

Paek said he would like to get the song recorded by all means. He was scheduled to release his first LP record containing "Kwangju City" (See the box) and seven other songs in November, but was notified of the suspension of record production last month by a leading music record company.

The action was taken after the music screening committee examined the song and decided that it was undesirable for an LP record containing the song to be put on sale in Japan.

Two years ago, he formed a rock music band to sing about his homeland and Koreans' living here.

Paek Ryong, shocked by the "Kwangju incident," wrote poems about Kwangju and composed music for this.

However, at a meeting of the music screening committee held in mid-October, committee members decided not to permit the production of the planned LP record on grounds that in view of the present dedicate Japan-south Korea relations it was undesirable to permit its production and informed the music record company of this decision. Then, the record company told the Korean singer-composer to remove the song from the LP, but Paek Ryong refused to comply, so the production and sale of his first LP record have been suspended indefinitely.

A member of the screening committee, said the lyrics of "Kwangju City" are too "vivid" and "slanderous," when the incident is not yet fully "solved" and moreover, it is undesirable to "slander" the chief of executive of a country.

The screening committee is composed of critics and intellectual leaders such as Ikeda Yasuharu, a scholar of Japanese literature, and Hirai Ken, a music critic.

Paek Ryong said, "I just wrote poems, moved by the facts of Kwangju as reported by television. I don't understand why the song posed a problem."

Meanwhile, a Korean novelist in Japan criticized the committee, saying that "Kwangju City" composed by Paek Ryong, is "Korean residents' greeting" to their homeland.

He also said the suspension is tantamount to suppression of Koreans' opinions which seem to have been increased in connection with the growing dirty connections between south Korea and Japan.

Paek Ryong, Korean composer residing in Japan

Korean Girl Here Places 2nd in Piano Sect. of 49th Mainichi Music Contest

Han Ka Ya, a Korean girl student in Japan, placed second in the piano section of the 49th music contest held for four days from Oct. 14.

Han Ka Ya is a junior of the Toho Gakuen School of Music. The concours was co-sponsored by Mainichi Newspaper, one of the Japanese major newspaper companies, and the NHK (the Japan Broadcasting Corporation).

Seven, who were chosen from among 153 entrants, competed in the finals. Han Ka Ya played a selection of Beethoven. She was appreciated for her "fresh musical interpretation," (according to the Oct. 25 issue of the Japanese daily "Mainichi Shimbun").

Earlier, she won the third prize in the piano section of west Japan high school division, the 28th All-Japan Student Music Contest.

"Kwangju City" (Burning Streets)

By Paek Ryong

The burning land of the south awakens me

Gunfire rumbled in the sky of May,

and the town was enveloped in flames

The town was filled with hurrahs for freedom

Kwangju City, a city where the storm of the times is raging

That guy on TV was wearing a defiant smile

A man, who had his forehead cracked, raises his right hand

and sends a "V" sign of victory

People are boiling hot in the storm of love in May

Kwangju City, a city where storm of the times is raging

An old woman, whose son was killed, is crying, beating ground

Women, children and even old men are marching against into soldiers

To end the too long period of winter season

Kwangju City, a city where the storm of the times is sweeping

Kwangju City, a city where the storm of the times is sweeping

Kwangju City, Kwangju City, a city

SHORT STORY

Signalman First Class (4)

By Pak Wung Gol

(Continued from the previous issue)

By now he was on the waist of the hill. Again he gave pull at the line to check. It drew in about a metre's length and then recoiled when he released it. That was strange. He pulled it once again. But just as before, it jerked back. He checked further to see if the line was entangled in bushes. No, it wasn't. Wondering what caused this, he followed the line. At one spot, the line disappeared under a pile of dirt, evidently caused by shell blasts. But what's this? The whole pile was moving. There were hands and the head of a person. Nam Gil's heart skipped a beat. It's the man who came out for the repair, he thought.

The man did not try to shake off the dirt and get up but kept pulling in the line with his hand. Nam Gil removed the dirt and helped him sit up. Taking a deep breath and brushing his dirt-smeared face, he spoke in a very feeble voice.

"Here are the tools and spare wires. Don't worry about me. Go ahead and fix the line."

The man closed his eyes again. Nam Gil giving him another shake, called his name. But he was silent, and Nam Gil felt the body sagging in his arms.

He laid the body gently on the ground, and very carefully uncoiled the lines from the man's hands. A feeling of desperate sadness swept over him but was instantly replaced by burning hatred for the enemy. He was no longer conscious of the falling shells. He went on following the line.

Soon he was on the descent.

He had fixed a dozen or so breaks. By then, all the spare wires he had with him were used up. He had to dig up bits of wire to connect the severed parts. About halfway down the ridge, he found company headquarters behind a big rock.

Outside the trench you could hear the First Company commander's voice calling "Daedonggang, Daedonggang!"

For a second Nam Gil thought the line was open. With pounding heart he stepped hurriedly into the trench. The commander was still calling "Daedonggang." But, noticing Nam Gil's presence, he stopped and poured out:

"Look, it's broken again. It was working a moment ago, but it's gone again before I could say anything. What are we to do? The enemy is evidently going to try again, and we have no hand-grenades, no ammunition. We must contact headquarters quickly. See, if you can fix the line. Just a few words will be sufficient."

"Well, keep the receiver on, company commander. I will fix it in no time."

With these words, Nam Gil dashed out again. The pleading words of the company commander urged him on.

Now he began to climb up the ridge again. As if they were waiting for him the enemy's heavy machine guns were turned on him. Bullets ploughed up the earth around him. The shells slashed through the bushes shearing off the leaves like a pair of scissors trimming them. Nam Gil felt the bullets swishing by his ears. But he kept moving steadily on.

Near the top he pulled the wire to see if it was all right. It pulled in. He had found the break, some 30 metres ahead. He rushed toward the spot. A few more steps would give him shelter near the edge of the cliff. But suddenly there was a deafening blast and he was flung into mid-air. He saw stars. Another "aerial stunt" for me, he thought and grinned wryly.

He tried to stand up, but could not. The left side of his chest was as heavy as if a big rock were weighing it down. Unbuttoning his coat, he touched his chest wondering what had happened. There was something warm and sticky. "The bastards!" he murmured. From one of his pockets he took out the bandage, and staunched the flow of blood as he tried to close the opening, looking around as if he expected to find someone to dress it for him. But all he saw was big bomb craters and the telephone wires. Now and then a glimpse of the blue sky was to be had through the thick smoke.

Fix the wires and be quick about it, he told himself. He found one end of the line. The other end was some ten metres away from where he was sitting. He tried to get to his feet, but the pain in his chest was too excruciating. With one hand on the wound, he crawled to the spot. He grasped the end. It stretched tight. So, he said to himself, the line to the battalion is intact.

Holding the two ends, he sat down to work. He put his hand to his waist for the tools, but they were gone; must have fallen off when he was thrown into mid-air. He looked around, but they were nowhere to be seen. In the end, he brought the cable to his mouth to strip it with his teeth. He bit into the line. It gave him an electric shock, and he knew what it meant. The wire was alive.

The battalion must be trying to talk to the company, while the company commander with the receiver to his ears would be listening attentively. But they cannot converse because there is one missing link, only one. If it is linked, the line will be open. More determined than ever Nam Gil bit off the insulation of the cable to the company. Then he tried to connect the two ends, but he needed a piece of wire about one metre long. Again his hand reached for the extra wire at his waist, but there was none. Perhaps some broken parts might be lying around. There was none. If he could only dig, he might find a piece. But he felt his strength ebbing away.

(To be continued)

Korean Cultural History (32)

Compilation of History, Geography Books (15th-16th Centuries)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In the Li dynasty period, progress was made in the compilation of histories. According to a precedent established by the Koryo dynasty, authentic records of successive kings were compiled and based on these records, histories of the Koryo dynasty was compiled. The compilation of histories was an undertaking of the state. "Chunchu-kwan", a government office in charge of the compilation of histories was set up by Koryo kings. It was renamed at the end of the Koryo dynasty "Yemunchunchu-kwan" and made a new start in 1392 under the control of the Li dynasty. In 1401, it divided into "Yemun-kwan," which mainly recorded kings' ordinances and "Chunchu-kwan," which mainly recorded histories.

The first job of the "Yemunchunchu-kwan" under the Li dynasty was to compile the authentic histories of King Kongyang (the 34th, 1389–1392), King Chang (the 33rd, 1388–?), and other kings.

The authentic histories of these kings were completed during the closing 7–8 years of the 14th century.

"Taejosillok" (15 volumes), the authentic history of King Taejo, was the first to be compiled in the Li dynasty. It was completed in 1413. In order that these histories might be written plainly without pressure or interference from kings, the authentic records of kings were usually compiled after their death.

"Koryo-sa" (History of Koryo) and "Koryo-sa Choryo" are important and successful histories compiled in the 15th century.

In the 90s of the 14th century, "Koryo-sa" (37 volumes) was completed in chronological order by Chong Do Jon and Chong Chong. This remained almost unknown as Chong Do Jon was executed because of his involvement in aristocrats' strife.

During the period of King Sejong (1418–1450), "Koryo-sa" was compiled on the basis of comprehensive materials according to the King's instructions. Thirty-two officials and scholars participated in this work, including Kim Jong So, a noted scholar of those days.

"Koryo-sa" was completed in 1451, after 60 years of painstaking compilation work. "Koryo-sa" amounts in volume to ten times that of "Samguk-sagi" (History of the Three Kingdoms).

Among other history books, there is "Tongguk-sa ryak", a brief history of Tongguk. It was compiled in the beginning of the 15th century. Tongguk means Korea and it is a brief history of Korea. This summarizes the histories of the successive dynasties from the rule of Tangun (the legendary founder) to the end of Koryo.

In the end of the 15th century, "Tongguktonggam" was compiled by Sin Sok-ju. Its contents are more detailed than "Tongguk-sa ryak."

In the compilation of geography books the results of geographical surveys were composed and successfully summed up in geography books in the 15th century.

The Li dynasty actively promoted the compilation of geography books and cartography as state undertakings. The following are geography books published during this period: *Paldojirji* (1432), *Chirji in Sejongsillok* (1454), *Tongguk yojitungram* (1481), *Sinchung Tongguk yojitungram* (1530) and "Koryo-sa" (1451), etc.

Paldojirji was a geography book compiled by Yun Jun, Sin Sok and Meng Sa Song. It is a compehensive geography book compiled and completed in 7 years on the basis of survey reports collected over from various parts of the country on uniform principles. *Chirji in Sejongsillok*, printed in 1454, is a collection of natural geographic and socio-economic data on each county in the 15th century. It gives a detailed account of the history, politics, economy, military affairs, inhabitants' composition, etc. some 60 items – of each county.

In particular, it was a valuable material compiled as a result of comprehensive surveys on the manners and customs of inhabitants, degree of fertility of land, area of arable lands, crops suitable to these lands, military facilities, etc.

Tongguk yojitungram (50 volumes), along with *Chirji in Sejongsillok*, contributed to the development of geography in those days.

Tongguk yojitungram was compiled by Ro Sa Sim, Ryong Song Chi and Kang Hwi Meng and was completed in 1481. It was revised and newly published in 1486 as *Sinchung Tongguk yojitungram* (55 volumes). *Tongguk yojitungram* is more systematic than the previous ones. It introduces even noted persons of each county and typical poems and verses written by local scholars while giving all the available political, cultural and military data. Later, this book served as a foundation for local geographical descriptions.

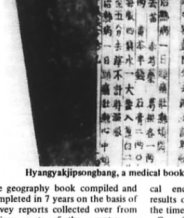
All these geography books show a high level of development of our geography in each era. They accurately desc. oe the then administration, history, distribution of productive forces, natural resources, and the nation's defence capabilities, natural geographical conditions, populations, valuable cultural relics and assets, tales and legends, etc., on a county-by-county basis.

In the 15th century, *Kyongsangdo chido* (map of Kyongsang Province) and others were compiled.

Medical Science

The beginning of the 15th century saw a sizable advance in medicine. The Li dynasty partly reorganized medical studies and published medical books. Specialists on acupuncture and a cautery were posted to the *Samwisa*, medical centre, in 1444 and a state examination made compulsory for medical practitioners.

Hyangyakchaechwiwollyong published by Yu Ho Tong and Ro Jung Ryu in 1428 specifies the medicinal properties of drugstuffs whose species are found in Korea by the hundreds. On its basis the medical book *Hyangyakjipsongbang* was edited in 1433. In 1455 Kim Sun Ui and other medical scientists completed *Uibangryuchwi* (365-volumes), which was worthy of being called the world's first medical encyclopedia codifying the results of the Oriental medicine at the time.



Hyangyakjipsongbang, a medical book, edited in 1433

Compiled in *Hyangyakjipsongbang* are the indigenous methods of curing diseases with the drugstuffs of our country, and 10,706 therapeutic and prophylactic methods and 1,479 methods of acupuncture and moxa cautery against 959 kinds of diseases. *Uibangryuchwi* divides diseases into 89 groups and describes in detail their origins, symtoms and methods of treatment. This book presents its features as an encyclopedia of Oriental medicine by collecting 153 medical books at home and abroad according to departments.

Hyangyakjipsongbang mainly sums up the methods of treatment indigenous to Korea, while *Uibangryuchwi* synthesizes the successes achieved in various branches by the Oriental medicine at that time. These two medical books held a very important place in the medieval history of the Oriental medicine.

On the other hand, hot springs and mineral water were utilized for preventive and therapeutical purposes, the experience of which led to elementary laboratory studies designed to prove their efficacies and specific recipe.

Medical jurisprudence and veterinary science attained a considerable development. *Sinjumuwonrok*, a book on medical jurisprudence, published in 1438 was a standard reference for a probe into the various causes of persons' death.

Such veterinary books as *Sinpyonjipsongmuiban* and *Sinpyonjipsongmuihan* published in 1399 proved of practical value as they dealt with the treatment for the diseases of cattle and horses and the improvement of their breeds.

Gazettes

Gazettes, reported events in the country, were mainly bulletins of governmental shakeups.

At the outset of the 15th century, bulletins "Chobo" and "Kibyol" were published by the government for limited circulations. Their main stories were on changes in laws and shakeups. Then came to cover agricultural conditions, weather conditions, geographical changes, trials and punishments of offenders, kwago (state examination) and the life of kings.

Later, a specialized office for newspapers was set up. In 1577, "Chobo" was published with the use of types for several months by jobless persons in Seoul. At first the government warmly received it but later outlawed it by a royal decree on the plea of preventing divulgence of a state secret.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Sept. 24

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Se Ung left Pyongyang by plane for Bulgaria and Iraq.
* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua was concluded in Managua.

Sept. 25

* Mohamed Abdel Rahman Abdel Salam, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the DPRK, presented the letter of credence to President Kim Il Sung.
* An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the Chinese Central Broadcasting Administration was signed in Beijing.
* Prime Minister of St. Lucia Alan Louisy met DPRK ambassador to his country Li Jun Ok. Expressing the belief that the relations between the two countries would grow stronger, the Prime Minister showed support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and hoped for the early reunification of Korea.

Sept. 29

* An agricultural delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Abdullah El-Jalhni, Under-Secretary of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the SPLAJ, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* An agreement on trade and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed in Pyongyang.

Sept. 30

* Li Song Ho was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Oct. 1

* A hydrometeorological delegation of the DPRK headed by Paek Ok Hyon left Pyongyang by air to attend the 8th meeting of the directors of hydrometeorological bureaus of socialist countries to be held in Hungary.

Oct. 2

* Hwang Sun Muk, new DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Socialist Ethiopia presented his credentials to Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Prime Minister of Socialist Ethiopia.

Oct. 3

* A delegation of the Yushin Corporation, Ltd. of Japan headed by its President Noguchi Masahiro arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 7

* Li In Chun, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Mexico, presented his credentials to Jose Lopez Portillo, President of Mexico. The President expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between Mexico and Korea would expand and develop in all domains.

Oct. 16

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Yong Gun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Albania.

(KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Sept. 8

* Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of the State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs conferred with Kim Yong Sik, south Korean ambassador to the U.S., and discussed political and economic matters of mutual concern.

Sept. 9

* Students deans and section chiefs of 85 universities and colleges gathered to discuss the guidance of students and measures to back the campus work to normal, with the beginning of the new semester.

Sept. 10

* Acting Prime Minister, Nam Dok U presided over a breakfast cabinet meeting which decided the draft Constitution and the problems including the opening of universities and colleges.

Sept. 13

* According to a report made by the labour administration, the total sum of back wages reached 8,330,000,000 won, up 20 percent that of the last year, affecting about 47,800 employees in 280 enterprises.
* Haze visiting U.S. air force commander in the Pacific area, conferred with Defense Minister Chu Yong Bok and Yun Za Jung, air chief general staff.

Sept. 16

* Government announced new economic measures to stimulate the economy: 1) to cut down bank rates by 2 per cent, 2) to reduce transfer income taxes and promote the construction of housing unity, 3) to increase financial support for export from the current 525 won to 540 won per dollar.

Sept. 29

* According to the report made by the Ministry of Culture and Information, the government issued visas to Japanese reporters of the Mainichi Shimbun, Kyodo and Jiji news agencies, with these offices closed in Seoul for reporting.

Sept. 30

* The authorities set the 1981 general accounts budget proposal at 7,537,100 million won and special accounts year budget at 6,152 900 million won. The budgets are to be discussed shortly at the Legislative Council for National Security.
* Choi Gyong Rok, south Korean ambassador to Japan, conferred with Sakurauchi Takeo Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party and Nikaido Susumu, executive board chairman of the LDP.

Oct. 6

* L. Suneider, former U.S. ambassador to Seoul, visited south Korea on the invitation of the U.S.-South Korea Economic Cooperation Committee.

Oct. 7

* The Democratic Republican Party held a party meeting and discussed organing a liquidation committee in connection with its automatic dissolution after the confirmation of the draft new Constitution.

Oct. 8

* The New Democratic Party discussed a liquidation committee formation in connection with its automatic dissolution.

Oct. 10

* According to a report made by the Ministry of Energy and Resources last year, 5,065 accidents occured in collieries, leaving 5,364 killed. The annual death rate was 1.37 persons, about 10 times those of England (1.16 person), U.S. (1.43 person), and West Germany (1.53 person).

(Continued from page 1)

solution of the minorities issues and in particular the problems of the Black people. Several Black leaders were appointed to some government posts, including that of U.N. ambassador. The 25 million Black people, 12 percent of the population, continued to suffer from the centuries-old racial discrimination. An ominous example is in the fact the jobless rate of the Black people is twice that of the Whites.

The Carter failure was spotlighted by infightings within the inner circles. Frictions between the Congress and the executive branch were not new. The issues before Carter leadership were not that simple. feuds within the Democrats in the Congress, inter-departmental struggles and those among secretaries.

Diplomatic Blunders

His foreign policy conduct was laden with blunders. His commitment was to human rights diplomacy and detente. What with poor leadership and what with pressure from the American ruling quarters, Mr. Carter could not fulfil his commitment. Printing a panel discussion of its overseas correspondents, Japan's leading daily The Yomiuri Shimbun noted on November 5 that one correspondent quoted one Pentagon official as saying, "90 percent of officers on active duty supported Reagan," in a reply to his remark that 95 percent of the retired endorsed him. According to the paper, its correspondents were surprised to know that an overwhelming majority of active-duty officers did not support the incumbent President, commander-in-chief of the American armed forces. This observation may sound that Mr. Reagan advocates reinforced military strength, while Mr. Carter has carried on the policy of detente. This is not the case, however, Mr. Carter has already put into practice an anti-detente policy. Immediately after his takeover, aides to Mr. Carter stressed the preponderance of security needs over human rights diplomacy. In April, 1978, he abandoned the priority policy promise to withdraw American forces from south Korea and decided to improve the air force presence there. Mr. Reagan promises to station a naval fleet with two carriers in the Mideast on a permanent basis, to reinforce the global network of American military forces, greatly expand strike forces and militarily intervene in the national-liberation struggles. His policy is being presented as a rehashed "policy of strength", though it is an outgrowth of the world strategy worked out by the Carter Administration.

Lost Chance for Winning

Both in domestic and foreign policy conduct, Mr. Carter has failed to live up to the expectations of the American people, the most important cause of his defeat. In the 1978 off-year election the Democrats lost a number of important seats. For example, Fraser was not returned. Mr. Carter should have drawn a proper lesson from that setback and have remained loyal to his original commitments. But, he became a prisoner of the preoccupation with technical questions of how to win the next election not by fulfilling his commitments. The outcome was a 100 percent knockout for him.

Shift to the Right: Man-Made

It is worthy mentioning that the so-called shift to the right is an man-made tendency. Leading Congressional figures, including George McGovern, Frank Church and Birch Bayh were swept out of Washington in the election in the so-called shift to the right. An intensive campaign had been under way since one year ago to eliminate those figures. The driving force behind this movement was a religious organization. The New York Times reported that the most important issue of the election was the role of religion, not diplomacy, inflation and unemployment. As in other democracies, the separation of government and religion is a Constitutional provision. Religious intervention with politics has become such that The New York Times has dealt with its impact. The Moral Majority-inspired TV program reportedly has about two million viewers nation-wide. There are about 2,000 politically-oriented organization. One of them, the National Conservative Political Action Committee raised a fund of about $700,000 for a campaign to defeat progressive members of Congress.

In face of this challenge, F. Church and other liberals, making a turn to the right, adopted a hawkish stance in the election campaign. Yet, they failed to return. They turned their back to their earlier promises to his constituents.

The American people are voters of sense. As they overcome McCarthyism, they will eventually stop the shift to the right. Dovish personalities of conscience will be returned in future.

In striking contrast to other countries, south Korea and Taiwan have come with open arms to welcome the arrival of Reagan. Gen. Chon Du Hwan is in the midst of a political convulsion to perpetuate himself in military dictatorship, by condemning Kim Dae Jung and other democrats to death. The Carter Administration connived at the Kwangju Massacre and the death verdict handed down on Mr. Kim Dae Jung. To be precise, the Carter Administration is behind the moves of Chon. What will be the Korean policy of Mr. Reagan, a war-monger and a hawk?

Report of KCNA on Unidentified Boats

PYONGYANG, November 5 (KCNA) — Upon authorization the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) made public the following report on November 5:

As already reported, on January 26, a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army captured two unidentified boats which illegally intruded into our side's coastal waters of the West Sea.

An organ concerned of our side conducted investigation of the captured boats.

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to report as follows on the capture of the boats which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side and the result of the investigation:

At around 7:30 a.m, Junuary 26, 1980, a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army spotted two unidentified boats which intruded deep into the coastal waters of our side up to a point 45 miles west of Chodo Island in the West Sea and 29.5 miles north of the Demarcation Line on the sea, and immediately sent a signal to stop.

But the unidentified boats hurriedly began to flee to the south of the Demarcation Line on the sea, ignoring our side's signal to stop.

The patrol boat of our navy repeatedly signalled the unidentified boats to lie. But they persistently refused to comply with our side's demand and fled at a faster speed.

The patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army had no alternative but to take a step in self-defence.

Thus, one of the unidentified boats was captured at 10:30 a.m, at a point 37 miles northwest of Changsangot in the west sea and 14.4 miles north of the Demarcation Line on the sea (38 degrees 15 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 53 minutes 2 seconds east longitude). The other boat which was continuously fleeing was captured at 12:05 at a point 29.5 miles west of Changsangot and 6 miles north of the Demarcation Line on the sea (38 degrees 6 minutes 5 seconds north latitude and 124 degrees 1 minute 7 seconds east longitude).

The skipper of the second boat was wounded while fleeing in disregard of our side's signal to stop and died.

According to the investigation conducted by the organ concerned of our side, the captured unidentified boats are fishing boats "Haewang No. 6" and "Haewang No. 7" belonging to the "Kyongin Fishery Company, Ltd." in Inchon, Kyonggi Province of south Korea, and crewmen aboard them were 24 in all.

"Haewang No. 6" and "Haewang No. 7" caught fish in the sea 40-50 miles southwest of Sochongdo Island in the evening of January 22 and continued to sail northward deep into the territorial waters of our side up to a point 29.5 miles north of the Demarcation Line on the sea at dawn January 26.

They tried to flee, persistently refusing to comply with the signal after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of our side. It was made clear in the course of the investigation that such act was entirely a criminal result of the vicious "anti-communist" propaganda and conspiratorial smear campaign against the northern half of the DPRK conducted all along by the successive rulers of south Korea.

Taking this into consideration, and proceeding from compatriotism and humanitarian stand, we decided not to punish but leniently pardon them though they illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side and refused to respond to the signal of the patrol boat of our navy.

We have cordially treated the south Korean fishermen with warm kindred sentiments.

We provided the south Korean fishermen with all conveniences so that they might spend pleasant days, visiting Pyongyang, local cities and rural villages and scenic spots including Mt. Kumagang-san during their stay in the northern half of the DPRK and gave sincere free medical treatment to sick and weak persons so that they might fully recover their health.

Those fishermen who were hospitalised to undergo medical operations have fully recovered their health and left hospital.

We repaired the damaged fishing boats and fishing tackle with utmost care.

The south Korean fishermen are deeply moved by our compatriotic hospitality and care.

With warm compatriotic sentiments and a lofty desire to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with the unity of the whole nation and taking into consideration an official announcement of the south Korean authorities that they would guarantee their personal safety, we will soon send them to south Korea so that they may meet their families at an early date.

Korea Focus
Chon's Political Renovation

The Special Law for Political Renovation was promulgated. With the Oct. 27 promulgation and effectuation of the new "Constitution," all the existing political parties were dissolved under the political renovation law. The law strictly regulates the realignment of the political circles. The law was formulated under Article 6 of the Supplementary Rules of the "Constitution" which states, "those who are conspicuously responsible for political or social corruption or confusion shall have their political activities regulated."

Chon Du Hwan, in the Sept. 15 meeting with advisers for state affairs after his inauguration as new chief executive, said, "Many of those in power for a long period were engaged in irregularities, corruption, injustice and agitation. It is my resolve not to have those old politicians participate in new politics. The authorities concerned are now studying the ways of its implementation."

Chon staged the Dec. 12 army purge to grab the seat of supreme power, expanded on May 17 martial law nation-wide, arresting Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and putting them before the military tribunal, and detained Kim Jong Pil and other "yusin" politicians. Of them nine were deprived of 85.3 billion won on charges of illicit fortune amassing. They were prohibited from all political activities and public posts. In July 17 solons of the ruling and Opposition parties including an ex-Minister were meted out a similar punishment for "tainting the political climate." A total of 4,992 "government" employes of various levels, including an incumbent cabinet member and deputy ministers, most associated with old-time politicians, were purged. An extensive purge was carried out even within state-run corporations, banking institutions, trade unions, public organizations and Buddhist organizations.

In order to rationalize this political purge in the public eyes, a misleading stunt was performed: namely, the arrest of hooligans and gangsters in the so-called social purification campaign.

The purification subcommittee of the Special Committee for National Security Measures set up a national network of a total of 82,722 purification committees throughout south Korea, 66,643 locals and 6,457 worksite groups, with a total of 1,213,000 members. With it came an atmosphere of terror, mutual distrust and suspicion.

A three-day training has been under way since September to educate what is called the "leading force for the spiritual revolution," a variant of the old "new village movement." The first series involved a total of 32,500, including 460 university professors, 60 judges, 100 prosecutors, 60 lawyers and 578 board chairmen and presidents of big corporations.

In short, the political renovation law has already been put into force.

Against the background of such extensive purges and purification efforts, came the official proclamation of the Special Law for Political Renovation. The law applies to those who were members of the 10th legislature elected in March last year till Oct. 26 this year, executives of various political parties during the same period and who are political offenders on probation under the Public Security Law.

This is undoubtedly an extension of the thus far-conducted purges and purification drive as seen in the assumption of the chairmanship of the newly-created social purification committee under the "Cabinet" by the chairman of the purification subcommittee of the Special Committee for National Security Measures.

The political renovation law imposes an eight-year ban on the political activities of those affected by the law, meaning that they will be able to participate in the two "presidential elections", virtually a 14-year ban, since a "president"'s term is seven years. This amounts to a permanent expulsion from the political scene.

What political realignment this law aims at is obvious. "Native democracy" advertised by Chon Du Hwan means "the rule of the people by Chon Du Hwan for Chon Du Hwan's sake.

Rodong Sinmun on Japan's Allegations on "Threat"

At the Security Special Committee of the House of Representatives of Japan recently, the councillor of the Japanese Defence Agency stringed out the rigmarole that the DPRK's armed forces had been "reinforced", crying that this meant "the growth of a forestalling threat to Japan."

In a signed commentary captioned "Poppycock to Justify Buildup of Self-Defence Forces," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Nov. 3 branded this as a fabrication totally distorting fact and reversing black and white.

It continued:

It is well known to the whole world that the so-called arms buildup by the DPRK is a fiction invented by the U.S. and their stooges to justify thier war preparations in south Korea. The councillor's outcries over someone's "arms buildup," "threat" and so on revealed the sinister political intention of the Japanese government to justify the reinforcement of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" by slandering Pyongyang.

The commentary further said:

The outpouring of the councillor of the Japanese Defence Agency is a grave blast encouraging the U.S. and the south Korean puppets in their frantic arms buildup and inciting their row over "threat of southward invasion" and anti-communist manoeuvres. It discloses the crafty scheme of the Japanese government to intensify their military tieup with the puppets and, furthermore, realise their reinvasion of south Korea.

The Japanese government is further tightening collusion with the south Korean puppets these days.

The Japanese ruling circles are backing with "strength" the military fascist rule of the Chon Du Hwan clique and encouraging it to division and war to fix the division of Korea and rule south Korea.

(KCNA)

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